



SATURDAY.....FEB. 14, 1903

1000 PERSONS DROWNED

Tidal Wave Swept Over Eighty of the South Sea Islands.

WERE COMPLETELY INUNDATED

Natives Were Compelled to Take to Coconut Trees When Water Covered the Land—Survivors Destitute of Food, Shelter and Clothing.

San Francisco, Feb. 9.—News of a fearful loss of life in a destructive storm that swept over the South Sea Islands last month reached here yesterday by the steamer Mariposa direct from Tahiti. The loss of life is estimated at 1,000 persons. On January 13 last a huge tidal wave, accompanied by a terrific hurricane, attacked the Society Islands and the Tuamotu group with fearful force, causing death and devastation never before equalled in a land of dreaded storms.

The storm raged several days, reaching its maximum strength between January 14 and January 16. From the meager details received at Tahiti up to the time the vessel sailed it is estimated that 1,000 of the islanders lost their lives. It is feared that later advices will increase this number.

The first news of the disaster reached Papeete, Tahiti, January 26 by the schooner Elmo. The captain of the schooner placed the fatalities at 600. The steamer Excelsior arrived at Papeete the following day with 400 destitute survivors. The captain of the Excelsior estimated the total loss of life to be 800. On Hikoua Island, where 1,000 inhabitants were engaged in pearl diving, nearly one-half were drowned. On an adjacent island 100 more were washed out to sea.

The number of islands visited by the tidal wave is placed at 80. The surviving inhabitants are left destitute of food, shelter and clothing, all having been swept away by the storm.

As the islands were barely 20 feet above sea level and were not surrounded by coral reefs, it was necessary for all the inhabitants to take to the coconut trees when the tidal wave began to cover the land. These trees grow to an immense height, many reaching an altitude of 100 feet. All of the lower trees were covered by the raging seas which swept with pitiless force about and over them. The natives in the taller trees were safe until the coconut roots gave way, and then they too were swept out into the sea.

The 400 survivors brought by the Excelsior to Papeete gained the ship's side by swimming three and four miles from the tops of the coconut trees. The Elmo, though badly damaged by the storm, also brought off as many persons as could swim to her side, she, like the Excelsior, being unable to run close to the shores because of the violence of the ocean swells, which continued to run abnormally high for a week after the tidal disturbances.

The French government, upon receipt of the disaster, took prompt measures to relieve the distressed districts and dispatched two warships with fresh water and provisions. The Italian man-of-war Calabria accompanied the French vessels on their errand of mercy. As the supply of fresh water and provisions was totally exhausted by the storm, it is feared that many lives will be lost before the relief ships can arrive. As far as is known, eight white people were among the drowned.

PROTEST AGAINST REED SMOOT

Received by Senator Burrows Against Seating of Mormon Apostle.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Senator Burrows, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, has received a protest against the seating of Hon. Reed Smoot as a senator from Utah, on the ground that he is an apostle of the Mormon Church, and that as such he should not represent the people of Utah in the senate. The document is very voluminous, and quotes liberally from the sermons, speeches and other Mormon utterances, showing the power of the priesthood of the Mormon Church over all matters spiritual and temporal.

Sensor Frye, as president pro tem. of the senate, received a copy of the protest. It was decided by Senators Burrows and Frye not to present the protest to the senate until Mr. Smoot's credentials are presented, when both will be referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

J. P. Morgan's Name Forged.

London, Feb. 11.—According to the Daily Chronicle, two bills for over \$50,000, each purporting to have been given by J. Pierpont Morgan in payment for purchases of pictures and bric-a-brac, which were sent to New York for collection, have just been returned with an intimation that the signatures were forged. It is reported that many more such bills have been circulated in the London market. The origin of the forgeries has not yet been discovered.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED.

Thursday, February 5.

About 100 men were caught yesterday by the New York police in a raid on a gambling house in West 31st street.

General Miles yesterday was the guest of Colonel Cody in London, where the Wild West Show is being given.

Senator Lodge yesterday introduced

a bill authorizing the erection in Washington of a monument to John Paul Jones, at a cost of \$50,000.

The Pennsylvania legislature yesterday passed a resolution for the appointment of a commission of 32 to represent Pennsylvania at the St. Louis Fair and appropriating \$300,000 for the erection of a building.

Friday, February 6.

Former United States Senator Henry L. Dawes died yesterday at Pittsfield, Mass.

The French cruiser Tage, Admiral Rivet, has arrived at New Orleans and will remain 15 days.

Twelve houses at Norristown, Pa., were unroofed by the violent wind storm of Wednesday night. No one was injured.

The annual convention of the Republican State Editorial Associations in the United States will be held at Washington February 26 and 27.

A resolution was introduced in the U. S. senate yesterday to appoint Senator Quay a member of the board of managers of the National Soldiers' Home to fill a vacancy.

Saturday, February 7.

Secretary Moody yesterday accepted Captain R. P. Hobson's resignation from the navy.

Hardie Henderson, formerly a well-known base ball player, was struck and killed by a trolley car at Philadelphia yesterday.

Burglars dynamited the safe in the postoffice at Mainville, Columbia county, Pa., yesterday morning. They secured about \$80.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company yesterday declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent on the first preferred stock.

President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton University, was the guest of honor last night at the 18th annual banquet of the Princeton Alumni Association of Maryland at Baltimore.

Monday, February 9.

The funeral of the late Congressman J. M. Moody was held Saturday at Asheville, N. C.

William Jennings Bryan will lecture in Carlisle, Pa., for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A., on February 23.

The Kansas has instructed its senators in congress to vote for the Cuban reciprocity treaty and the Panama Canal bill.

Sparks from his pipe fell into a powder keg and John Gallow was blown to shreds in a quarry at Heliottown, Pa.

A mob took Lee Hall, colored, from the jail at Wrightsville, Ga., Saturday and lynched him, for the murder of Sheriff Crawford.

Tuesday, February 10.

Colonel Charles B. Davis, of the Fifth Infantry, U. S. A., will be retired at his own request.

Dr. George A. Harris, a well known physician of Bridgeton, N. J., dropped dead in his office yesterday.

San Francisco medical men say there is no case of bubonic plague in that city and that all danger has long been passed.

President Roosevelt yesterday signed the bill appropriating \$1,500,000 for a new Department of Agricultural building at Washington.

One man was killed and three others fatally injured by the overturning of a ladle of molten metal at a steel plant at Pueblo, Col., yesterday.

Wednesday, February 11.

Samuel W. Glenn, the veteran actor, died yesterday at Baltimore, Md., aged 75 years.

Fire yesterday completely destroyed the plant of the Ontario Malting Company, at Oswego, N. Y. Loss, \$150,000.

One person was killed and two others fatally injured in a boiler explosion in a foundry at Milwaukee, Wis., yesterday.

The total resources of New York savings banks on January 1 were \$1,191,327,573, and increase during the year of \$53,762,949.

Gennaro Rubino, the anarchist, who attempted to kill King Leopold, of Belgium, last November, was yesterday sentenced to life imprisonment.

GENERAL MARKETS

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 10.—Flour steady; winter superfine, \$2.70; 2.30; Pennsylvania roller, clear, \$3.10; city mills, extra, \$2.95; 3.10. Rye flour was quiet, at \$3.15; 3.30 per barrel. Wheat was firm; No. 2 Pennsylvania, red, new, \$1.05; No. 2 yellow, local, 54¢. Oats were quiet; No. 2 white, clipped, 44¢; lower, 42¢. Hay was steady; No. 1 timothy, \$13 for large bales, \$15.00; No. 2, \$12.50. Pork was steady; beef hams, \$19.20. Pork was firm; family, \$20. Live poultry, 13¢. Eggs were steady; New York and Pennsylvania, 20¢ per dozen. Potatoes were steady; choice, 6¢; 70¢ per bushel.

Live Stock Markets.

East Liberty, Pa., Feb. 10.—Cattle were steady; choice, \$5.15 to \$5.25; prime, \$4.90 to \$5.10; good, \$4.60 to \$4.85. Hogs were active; prime heavies, \$7.15; medium, \$7.10 to \$7.15; Yorkers, \$7.05; light Yorkers, \$6.30 to \$6.35; corned beef, \$11.75 to \$11.80; veal calves, \$6.50 to \$6.55; sheep were higher; best wethers, \$1.80 to \$1.85; common and medium, \$1.75 to \$1.80; lambs, \$6.35 to \$6.50; veal calves, \$6.50 to \$6.55; sheep were higher; best wethers, \$1.80 to \$1.85; common and medium, \$1.75 to \$1.80; lambs, \$6.35 to \$6.50; veal calves, \$6.50 to \$6.55.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Cattle were active; prime steers, \$5.25 to \$5.35; medium, \$5.15 to \$5.20; cows, \$4.75 to \$4.85; bulls, \$3.94; fresh cows, \$5.00 to \$5.05; head, veals strong; tops, \$9.25 to \$9.75; common to good, \$5.50 to \$5.75; active; heavy, \$7.00 to \$7.10; mixed, \$7.05; Yorkers and pigs, \$7; roughs, \$6.25 to \$6.50; stags, \$5 to \$5.50. Sheep and lambs were steady; top lambs, \$6.55 to \$6.75; culls to good, \$5.25 to \$5.50; yearlings, \$5.25 to \$5.50; ewes, \$4.50 to \$4.55; top mixed, \$4.50 to \$4.75; culls to good, \$2.25 to \$4.40.

Through the Air on Car's Roof.

Pottsville, Pa., Feb. 9.—To be blown nearly 100 feet upon the top of the roof lifted from a box freight car during a violent wind storm, was the thrilling experience which Joseph Wachter, of Pottsville, passed through Saturday. Save for a few contusions he is none the worse for this most unusual accident. Wachter is a brakeman employed on the Reading. His train was en route from Reading to Pottsville when the terrific gust of wind struck it.

Fire at a Chemical Works.

Paterson, N. J., Feb. 10.—The Barnes Chemical Works were partly destroyed by fire yesterday. There were many explosions of chemicals and this greatly retarded the firemen, who were driven back repeatedly while fighting the fire. The loss is estimated at about \$30,000, fully covered by insurance.



THE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

For Early Broilers, Roasting Fowls or Capons They Are One of the Very Best Breeds.

No breed is so popular or well thought of by farmers as the Plymouth Rock and no breed is so often met with on farms. It is an American breed adapted to American needs and good in any and every place. The greatest consideration among farmers is that they are hardy. They need no pampering and are able to shift for themselves when necessary, yet give big returns for good food and care. The hens are good winter layers of large brown eggs. They are also good sitters and mothers. For early broilers, roasting fowls or capons they are one of the best breeds.



WELL-BRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

The bright yellow legs and skin gives them a very attractive appearance in market.

The Plymouth Rock is good enough for anybody and it has not been necessary to bring out a lot of different colored varieties. Yet in addition to the original barred there is the pure white and the buff. In dressing, these two varieties do not show dark pin feathers. The fancier who delights to breed for farm and feather will find ample opportunity with the barred Plymouth Rock. The most prominent breeders follow a system of double mating—mating up one pen to produce cockers and another for pullets. The demand is for a much lighter color in males than in females. The standard weights are: Cocks, 9½ pounds; cockerels, 8 pounds; hens, 7½ pounds; pullets, 6½ pounds. A typical pair of show birds is here illustrated from a picture taken for the Orange Judd Farmer.

Bees Do Not Injure Fruit.

Because honey-bees sting people who don't like them and are disliked by them, they are often accused of sundry misdoings. Among these it is claimed that bees will sometimes injure ripe fruits. To determine whether the accusation was deserved or not, an experiment was tried. A quantity of damaged fruit was placed on a table in the open air, and many bees from neighboring hives were attracted to it. After they had gotten fairly to work upon it, the damaged fruit was removed, and sound fruit put in its place. In a few minutes the bees had abandoned the table. Most of the damage to fruit charged to bees is done by birds, ants, wasps and hornets; the honey bee is not able to injure sound fruit.—Midland Farmer.

Profit in Large Flocks.

If a man can make a reasonable profit out of ten hens, and there can be no question but what he can, there is no reason why he cannot make 100 times as much out of a thousand hens, provided he gives them the same care and attention. Few, however, are prepared to do this, and it is for this reason that so many failures occur with a greater number. With large range, a few hens will take care of themselves and make up for a good deal of neglect that would prove fatal to success with a large number. That there is money in poultry no one can doubt, but to get the most out of it one must have experience and learning sufficient to enable him to use feed, labor and all to advantage.—O. P. Bennett, in Farmers' Review.

The Horse and His Feet.

Each time the horse comes into the stable the feet should be lifted and cleaned out with a hook. Where this is done there will be far fewer cases of nail prick, for it is a very common thing for a nail to lie along side of the frog, or in the cleft, doing no harm until the horse happens to tip the nail in pawing; then it is stepped upon and the mischief is done. This practice also saves horses from becoming troubled with "thrush," for the disease is noticed at its inception and is then easily cured by application of calomel and the more careful cleansing of the stable.—Rural World.

Warm Water for Poultry.

A good way to give the poultry water in the winter is to get a five-gallon can with a faucet near the bottom. Fill it with water and set it on the stove until the water is rather warm. Then wrap the can in old blankets or a piece of old carpet and set it on a block in the poultry house. Turn the faucet so it will drip rapidly but not run a stream, putting a pan under to catch the drip. Water in such a can will keep warm from morning till night and the fowls will be saved from warming it with the heat of their bodies after drinking it.—Commercial Poultry.

ARTIFICIAL COLONIES.

New Solution of the Difficult Problem of Controlling the Desired Increase of Bees.

There has always been rather a difficult problem in controlling increase of bees, and also in making artificial swarms or colonies by any method that will give as good returns as natural swarms. A method that has been recently practiced to quite an extent, seems to have come near the desired effect, and swarms made on this plan have, as a general thing, given as good results as natural swarms. The honey-producer as a rule does not want swarms, or increase of colonies, for increase this is always at the expense of the honey crop, writes A. H. Duff, a Kansas farmer. But owing to very close attention it takes to keep down swarming, which the apiarist has not always time to give, especially when he is running several apiaries at different locations, it turns out that he loses many good swarms of bees in his absence, which means a heavy loss to the honey crop. If he could arrange to have all his colonies to swarm on one and the same day, he would not object so strongly to swarms. The plan hit upon is about the same thing. Perhaps it is a little ahead. It is called "shook swarms." When the hives become strong and nearing the swarming point, the apiarist opens them up and takes out the frames and the bees are shaken off into a new hive, and enough only are left in the old hive to take care of the young brood in the combs. The new hive is prepared to receive the bees as a hive would be to receive a new swarm. The bees are well smoked before shaking, so that they are well filled with honey as in natural swarming, and the colony thus formed is composed of classes of bees the same as a natural swarm, being field-workers, comb-builders and nurse bees. They are thus left to the old stand to begin work anew, and they do it with as much vigor and in the same businesslike manner as natural swarms. This satisfies the bees in the line of swarming seemingly, the same as in natural swarming.

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CLOVER FOR POULTRY.

Why It Should Become an Essential Part of Every Ration Fed to the Chickens.

Experience has demonstrated the value of clover for egg-producing time and again. Clover has just the material in it to form eggshell, says the Massachusetts Ploughman, and hence it becomes an essential part of every ration fed to the chickens. It may not be generally understood that there are nearly 30 pounds of lime contained in each 1,000 pounds of clover. The chickens fed daily with clover will consequently prove better egg-layers than those denied it. The clover hay should be given to chickens in winter in quantities sufficient to satisfy them, and to make them eat more it is desirable sometimes to prepare it in various ways. Cook and chop it up, and mix it with meal and other articles. This will sometimes induce the hens to consume a great amount of clover every day. Cut up into short lengths and mix with warm mash and then feed only as fast as the chickens will clean it up each day, is probably the most economical way to feed the clover. Some cut the second crop of clover and place it in the poultry yard for the chickens to eat and scratch over at pleasure. This of itself is all right, but it is rather wasteful. More than half of the clover will be lost, and the chickens do not actually eat more than the leaves. The stalks contain most of the lime, and these should be prepared so the chickens will consume them. Of all foods that can be raised on a farm for poultry clover is not only the best, but probably the cheapest, and a field of it is an essential to success as a pasture field is necessary to the success of dairying.

THE HENS IN WINTER.

Experts Are Unanimous in Believing That Each Fowl Should Have Ten Feet for Roaming.

It is a matter of great importance to know how many hens can be kept in one pen and at a profit. There is quite a general opinion that hens which are allowed to roam at will or have spacious yards do best in flocks of 40 to 45, and on being confined to winter quarters should have about ten square feet for each hen. From actual tests this

SCRATCHING SHED HOUSE.

has proved about right. They may be confined closer, if they have a scratching shed where they can run in bright weather.

This may be made open to the south and annexed to the hen house, and it would be better if such shed or apartment was closed with plenty of glass on the south side. This apartment need not be as warm as the regular house. Mine is of plain boards put on up and down, and cracks battened. It has two large windows in south, as cut shows, with spacious door, which can be left open on fine winter days, so the hens enjoy a good warm sun bath. The windows should be closed at night. Most of the feeding is done in the scratching pen in litter of chaff or straw.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Shredded Corn for Horses.

Tests of shredded corn fodder as feed for horses have been made at several experiment stations, and the estimate varies at from 50 to 100 per cent value compared with timothy—the usual standard. At the Vermont station corn fodder gave as good results as timothy with work stock. For idle horses it proved to be rather more indigestible than timothy. In this, however, all tests agree: Corn fodder is altogether too valuable for hay to be permitted to dry up in the field, as is the custom in the southwest.

Qualified Friendship.

Mooney—Brace up, man! Troth, yer luk as if yez didn't have a fri'nd in 'th' whole wur'ld.

Hogan—O! hevn't.

G'wan! If it ain't money yez want 't' borry, O! m as good a fri'nd as yer yez had.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Earliest National Alliance.

The very earliest example of a national alliance is contained in what



HOG-SCALDING TROUGH.

Saves Much Hard Work in Lifting and Enables Men to Scald the Hogs Expeditiously.

The cut represents a scene on an Indiana farm at butchering time. In the foreground is shown an improvement over the old method of using a barrel and heating the water in kettles and with hot stones. This pan saves much hard work in lifting and the hogs are scalded better, as the water can be kept at the right tempera-



INDIANA SCALDING TROUGH.

ture. The pan has a sheet iron bottom and ends and is placed over a small trench in which a fire is built to heat the water. The sides and the ends are made flaring and the dimensions of the pan are as follows, outside measurements: Bottom, 33 inches wide and five feet eight inches long; ends, 23 inches wide at bottom, and 30 inches at top; sides, 24 inches deep, five feet eight inches long at bottom, and six feet three inches at top. The bottom and ends are one piece, and nailed directly to the two-inch pine sides. This pan cost four dollars and has been in use every winter by nearly all our neighbors for ten years. Try one.—Elmer G. Tufts, in Rural New Yorker.

ABOUT BLIND STAGGERS.

A Big Disease Which Usually Yields Very Quickly to Medicine and Change in Feeding.

The attack is generally preceded by dullness for a day or so with apparent tendency of blood to the head, which will be shown by inflamed eyes. The bowels are constipated and the pulse hard and quick. If not relieved during this stage of the attack the animal runs wildly about, generally in a circle, appears blind, will run against objects, breathing laboriously, and often dies during one of these fits. Often it is caused by indigestible food, feeding hogs on dry corn when they should have a mixed and sloppy diet. It is more often caused by a fit of indigestion combined with costiveness, and can be relieved by getting the bowels to act freely early in the disease by injection of warm soap suds accompanied with three drams of pulverized castor bean mixed with molasses and smeared on the back of the tongue. If the hogs are badly constipated a teaspoonful of calomel may be substituted. Cold water should be frequently dashed on the head, while along the spine turpentine may be applied, well rubbed in. Sulphur of soda may be added to the injection, materially adding to its rapidity. Turpentine in small quantities added to injections will have a stimulating as well as a local effect.—Rural New Yorker.

Thoroughbred and Scrub.

In point of feed it costs less to maintain and mature a thoroughbred or high grade steer than a scrub; no more space for shelter is required for the one than the other, but the one of good blood can be put into marketable shape earlier, presents a better appearance and commands a higher market price than the scrub. And aside from a consideration of relative financial results there is a great deal more pleasure in caring for neat, compact, thrifty and handsome cattle than there is in "coaxing" a lot of angular, scrawny, coarse-haired scrubs.—C. R. Gentry, in Ruralist.

Keep the Hens on the Go.

Egg-eating might be called the trick of an idle hen. Male birds seldom, if ever, learn to eat eggs, and hens that are compelled to work hard all day for their food seldom contract the egg-eating habit. If better care were given the hens all over the country the waste that goes on would pay the debt of one state a year, if it could be saved. Thousands that die might be saved; many tons of food that are now wasted can be saved, and so many eggs are frozen, eaten by hens, and lost under barns and outhouses, that if saved would make us rich.—Midland Farmer.

A Bridge of Coffins.

Engineers, as most of us know, are famous for their ready resources in emergencies. During the recent Chinese war it was necessary to get a number of troops across a river in a great hurry, to prevent the enemy taking an important position. There was no bridge and there were no boats. An engineer took a detachment to a village near by, raided it and came back with a number of coffins, each carrying one of these large painted coffins which every Chinaman keeps in his house. With these as pontoons, a bridge was improvised, and the men got across in much time, ammunition and, perhaps, valuable lives.—N. Y. Sun.

Her Method.

They were just concluding a series of "first aid to the injured" lessons in one of the settlements, and the worker in charge thought it might be a good idea to have a written test. Among other questions she wrote:

"How would you restore consciousness to a person who had been rescued from drowning?"

In answer to this a maiden with an affection for polysyllables wrote: "When the resuscitation of animation is complete plump the person on a barrel till he is thoroughly exhausted."—N. Y. Times.

Man's Inhumanity to Man.

First Detective—How did you manage to get a confession from that desperado?

Second Detective—Well, you see we traveled together by rail for 200 miles. "But what had that to do with his confession?"

"I bought a cigar of the train boy and gave it to him. After smoking it he thought he was going to die, so he told me everything."—Oakland Tribune.

Weak Men Cured Free.



JOHN, LET'S SEND FOR IT TO-DAY.

The world's greatest living specialist who discovered the grandest remedy ever known which has been the means of curing thousands of men of nervous debility lost vigor, varicocele, night losses, failing memory and all other consequences of youthful ignorance and other causes, and restoring the organs to full strength and vigor send: free to every sufferer the entire receipt so that each despairing man may cure himself at home and thus obtain the great result of perfect manly strength and vigor for life.

The doctor wants all suffering men to share with him the knowledge he has personally attained. He sends the receipt free, and all the reader need do is to send his name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 825 Hull Building, Detroit Mich., requesting the free receipt as reported in this paper. It is a generous offer, and all men ought to be glad to have such an opportunity.

Is the oldest historical document yet known, inscribed on a bowl found at Simgir, in Chaldea—the Shinar of the Bible—and dating from about 7000 B. C.—N. Y. Sun.

Old Alaska Flour Mills. That wheat has grown in Alaska a century ago is proven by the discovery of two old flour mills, built by the subjects of the czar, in the southern part of the territory.—Cleveland Leader.

Ending the Discretion. "Would you call a cat herbivorous or carnivorous?" asked a man who is learned but tedious.

"Neither," answered the man who yawns, "merely vociferous."—Stray Stories.

During the Family Jar. Professional Violinist—But, my dear, we will have to do some economizing until I can make more money.

His Wife (petulantly)—Oh, fiddle!—Judge.

Expensive Engagements. Long engagements are rather expensive affairs in Russia. The bridegroom-elect is expected to send his fiancée a present every day.—Albany Argus.

Unparalleled Activity. "So this is your dull season, eh?" observed the visitor. "When is the busiest period in your factory?"

"When the whistle blows for the men to leave work," answered the manufacturer.—Stray Stories.

Would He Be It? The Fellow—Are you looking for anything that I can help you find?

The Girl—Perhaps. I am looking for a son-in-law for my mother.—Kansas City Journal.

An Anonymous Attack. Brown—To my knowledge I have not an enemy in the world.

Jones—I have; somebody sent my little boy a tin horn by mail!—Detroit Free Press.